

The Omineca Miner

VOL. VI, NO. 30

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

PRINCE RUPERT STRANDED

G.T.P. Steamer Goes Ashore in Gale While En Route to Vancouver

Prince Rupert, March 23:—The G.T.P. steamer Prince Rupert, which sailed for Vancouver at midnight, struck on Glenn Island, in Malacca Passage, at 2 a.m., during the height of a gale. The vessel was only a short distance off her course. She struck at high tide and today is high and dry, with her bow only about thirty feet from the woods on shore.

The passengers were assembled on the upper deck and furnished with life-belts, and the lifeboats were lowered, but so heavy was the sea that the boats did not leave the ship. Wireless calls brought the government steamer Fispa, which took off a party of passengers, the rest coming here today by special train from Inverness.

It is believed the steamer is seriously damaged. Her oil tanks were leaking and were pumped out.

Passengers say the situation was handled in the most capable manner by Captain McKenzie and the officers.

Forester Allen Promoted

An important change in the forest service, announced this week, includes the incorporation of the Hazelton and Prince Rupert districts. R. E. Allen, district forester at Hazelton, is to be in charge, with headquarters at Prince Rupert. The people of this town will be sorry to see Mr. Allen leave. He has always taken an active and useful part in the activities of Hazelton, particularly in connection with patriotic organizations. Mrs. Allen and family will remain in Hazelton for the present.

"White Elephants"

A Red Cross Social is announced for Friday evening, March 30, in St. Andrew's Hall. A feature will be a White Elephant Sale, with a fixed price of 25 cents for each parcel. The program will begin at 8:15, and all are requested to attend early. The ladies will welcome contributions of refreshments.

Methodist Church

Rev. T. Ferrier will preach in the Methodist Church tomorrow evening. Special music. You are cordially invited to attend.

W. A.

The ladies of the W. A. will meet at the Mission House, next Thursday afternoon, March 29, at three o'clock.

New York: Americans are waiting for the call to arms. Roosevelt is in favor of an expeditionary force. Unparalleled activity prevails in the army and navy departments. Financiers support the proposal to loan the Allies a billion dollars.

GERMANS RETREAT TO NEW LINE

TRY TO CHECK ALLIES' GREAT ADVANCE-- STATES PREPARING FOR INEVITABLE WAR

London: The pursuing British and French troops between the Somme and Soissons are now encountering shells from the German big-caliber guns, and it is evident that the Allied advance has nearly reached the Hindenburg line. Yesterday there was fierce fighting at a score of points along the Franco-British line.

Military authorities believe Germany is shaping her forces for a supreme effort to regain supremacy on the western front and may have reinforced her army enormously. Perhaps 500 battalions have been re-created, and it is thought the Germans are preparing to stake all on one throw.

Paris: French forces pressed steadily forward at Ailette and north of Soissons. In an engagement of masses, Nivelle's troops inflicted a stinging defeat on the Germans north of St. Simon, driving them back to Grand Seracourt, with heavy losses.

The enemy is not expected to

evacuate St. Quentin and Laon without a great struggle.

A French dreadnaught was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. No details are known.

Petrograd: After sixteen hours of desperate fighting the Russians dislodged the Turkish forces occupying Aliebad, near Kerinza, and forced them to retreat.

The children of the Czar, who are suffering from scarlet fever, took a turn for the worse yesterday. The Czarevitch is very ill. Czar Nicholas is under detention at Tsarkoe Selo, where his family is residing.

England, France and Italy have conveyed recognition of the new Russian government.

Lausanne: Germany has sent many of her captives to the front line of battle, as a measure of reprisal. The Red Cross is endeavoring to dissuade German authorities from such a course.

The Hague: The Kaiser is on

the verge of a nervous breakdown, and has gone to a health resort at Homburg.

Rotterdam: At least a score perished in the unwarned sinking by a German submarine of the Standard Oil tanker Healdon, five miles within the German "safety zone". The survivors landed at Ymuiden.

Washington: The Healdon sinking will be answered by continued speeding-up of preparations for hostilities, which are now inevitable.

The navy has recalled a large number of retired officers, and has advanced the graduation of two classes at the naval academy.

Ottawa: Canada's Victory Loan will be considerably in excess of the \$150,000,000 called for.

Galveston: Thousands of Germans have entered Mexico, to form an army for the invasion of the U. S.

CRAZED NEGRO KILLS CHIEF OF POLICE

Vancouver, Mar. 22:—Chief of Police Malcolm B. McLennan, George Robb, and a small boy passing on the street were killed when Robert Tate, a drug-crazed negro, entrenched himself in a house on Georgia St. last night and fought a three-hour battle with the city police. Constable Cameron and — King, the owner of the premises, were wounded by the negro and are in hospital. Detective Russell and Constable Johnston sustained superficial wounds by flying glass splinters.

The negro refused to surrender and blew the top of his head off with a shot gun charge. A woman of the underworld named "Frankie" Russell, who was in the room with Tate, is held by the police on a charge of murder.

Chief McLennan was killed instantly when a full charge from the shot gun struck him in the side of the head. He lay where he fell for two hours while the battle raged. The house was riddled with shots.

Both the negro and woman are on the police records. The trouble arose upon refusal of the negro to pay his rent. Two revolvers, a rifle and a shotgun were found in the room, and several partially used cans of cocaine.

The Soldiers' Aid

In accepting the resignation of Secretary R. E. Allen, the Soldiers Aid Committee last night elected him an honorary member and passed a resolution expressing appreciation of his untiring services. In his removal to Prince Rupert the organization loses a member who will be hard to replace. J. K. Frost, one of Hazelton's returned soldiers, was elected honorary secretary-treasurer, and G. W. McKay was appointed a member of the committee.

Hall Association

The annual meeting of shareholders of Hazelton Hall Association was held on Thursday evening, when a very satisfactory report was presented by the secretary and manager, J. F. Maguire. A resolution expressing appreciation of the valuable services gratuitously rendered by Mr. Maguire was unanimously adopted, and he acceded to the general desire that he retain office. Trustees R. S. Sargent and J. E. Kirby were re-elected, and the latter was appointed auditor.

Coming Events

March 29—W. A. Meeting, Mission House, 8 p.m.

March 30—Red Cross Social, St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p.m.

April 3—Hazelton Board of Trade, Quarterly Meeting, Progress Club Rooms, 8 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY WAS CELEBRATED

The shamrock was very much in evidence in Hazelton on St. Patrick's Day. In connection with the Tea given by the ladies of the W. A. in the afternoon, the Irish emblem was sold by a number of young ladies under the direction of Mrs. Sealy, realizing a neat sum. The Tea, as usual, was a complete success, most of the townspeople putting in an appearance during the afternoon.

In the evening a dance was held in Assembly Hall, and while it was of necessity a short affair, it was greatly enjoyed by the crowd which attended. The music, furnished by Horace DuHamel, was excellent.

The day's activities netted \$93.50 for the Soldiers' Aid.

Card of Thanks

The president and members of the W. A. extend their thanks to the many kind and generous friends who contributed to the success of the Soldiers' Aid Tea by their presence and gifts of money and refreshments. Also many thanks are due to our florists, whose art substantially swelled the finances. Over \$65 was handed to the Soldiers' Aid Committee.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items Of General Interest From Hazelton and Surrounding District

Motor cars are again in commission in Hazelton.

W. A. Willisroft is down from Telkwa for a few days.

Hunter Corner is reported severely wounded, in a late casualty list.

George Berts has sent Mrs. Moseley a handsome souvenir in the shape of a miniature German helmet.

Harry Hamblin, Dominion constable here, has gone to Vancouver, with the intention of enlisting.

R. E. Allen, F. B. Chettleburgh and E. Kelly returned on Tuesday from a cruising trip to the Copper river valley.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held in the Progress Club rooms on Tuesday evening, April 3, at 8.

Prompt action by neighbors extinguished a fire which started from a spark on the roof of Wm. Grant's residence on Monday morning.

A. A. Sparks, of Blairmore, Alta., who is interested in mining, was here this week, and will return later, to look into various propositions.

Chief Constable Taylor left for New Westminster on Thursday with Cunningham and Petzl, who were sentenced to the penitentiary as a result of their jail-breaking exploit.

B. R. Jones, who recently leased the hotel and store at Skeena Crossing to Ruddy & MacKay for two years, will leave next week for a three-months' trip to the East, on mining business.

The plant for the Northern Telephone Company's new system has been received, with the exception of one unit, which was shipped from Montreal on Feb. 19. As soon as it arrives the installation will be carried out.

At Monday's meeting of the Progress Club it was decided that the circulating library should be available for the use of all residents during business hours, an exchange fee of five cents being charged, with a two-week time limit for returning books.

There will be an examination of applicants for positions as assistant forest rangers on April 16, in Hazelton. Applicants, who must be British subjects, should make previous application, on forms which may be obtained from the district forester.

Amsterdam: Berlin may be in the throes of a fierce revolution. A curious silence is maintained in connection with the many rumors of unrest and revolt, and the situation is believed to be unusually serious. Germans with interests in danger are hurrying to Berlin.

The Omineca Miner

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Lord Shaughnessy may be best known as the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When the inner history of the war comes to be written he will be still better known as one of the effective organizers of victory. From the beginning he threw his energy, and directed the energies of his staff, into the national cause.

When asked for a statement as to Canada's greatest needs at this critical time, especially in making arrangements for returned soldiers, Lord Shaughnessy said:—

The return of our soldiers will be a tremendous opportunity for the country. Shall we seize it, or bungle and miss it? That will be the test of the quality of Canadian statesmanship.

We have always wanted men to develop the country. Well, there they are, or will be—ready to our hand. Immigration is desirable, but uncertain. These men of ours will come home as a matter of course.

They will not come back exactly the same as they were, but some people have an absurdly exaggerated idea of the change we may expect. The slacker has been changed by discipline and the downright steady man has certainly not been turned into a slacker. Taken as a whole, the men who return able bodied will be found better men than ever, physically and mentally—more hardy, self-reliant, and enterprising; their minds widened by experience. Some of them will naturally take a little time to settle down and get their bearings. But that will be only a passing phase.

I take for granted that the present system of getting ex-soldiers employment will be greatly improved and developed, for it is barely able to place the few thousands already with us. But even if the system is so improved that every man returning after the war gets some sort of a job, it does not follow that we shall have any great cause to boast. We shall have achieved a negative success; but we must aim at something higher, a more positive success.

There is too much haphazard employment at the best of times; and with a flood of men having to be placed simultaneously there is a greatly increased danger of shoving them into places without enough regard to suitability. Putting round pegs into square holes does not pay.

Having still some time to prepare, there will be no excuse if we do not devise schemes of employment which will use a high percentage of each man's capacity, instead of a low percentage.

The man and his employer and the country at large will all gain by this. The man can make most by work that he has interest in and has skill for. The industry that he is engaged in prospers by his good work, and the country as a whole prospers or suffers according to the prosperity or depression of its various industries.

I am glad to hear that the national service commission is taking steps to discover the previous trade or calling of each man now under arms, and his intentions or capacities for his future career, at any rate in the matter of agriculture. That is the foundation industry of the whole country. Farming should be made so profitable, by educational and financial aid, and the social conditions of rural life should be so improved that thousands of men with natural inclinations that way will be attracted to agriculture and will succeed at it.

But even when that is done the great majority of the men will have to be provided for in other kinds of work. I should like to see thousands of them, not now highly skilled, given special training to equip them with the skill they lack. I am sure it would pay the country to give it them.

We must use brains and ingenuity in forming our plans for doing the best that can be done for—and with—the returning men.

Good people often say to them, "Nothing is too good for you." It is easy to talk like that, in vague generalities. But we have got to come down to particulars, and find out in detail what is best for the men—yes, and for each particular man, with his individual capacities and aptitudes.

By doing that very thing for men returning disabled the Military Hospitals Commission has given the country a splendid lead. This lead should be followed in dealing with the mass of men returning later on.

We want to get out of ruts. We do our thinking in ruts, and that keeps us acting in ruts.

Take agriculture, for instance. People have a habit of thinking and saying that intensive farming is not suited to Canadians; and, accordingly, it is not developed. But Canadians pride themselves on their adaptability; and many of them might transfer their energies from extensive to intensive farming with great advantage to themselves and to the country.

This is a line of industry which partly disabled soldiers, with sufficient training, could carry on both easily and profitably.

It involves thorough co-operation, of course. But is it too much to hope that co-operation, or government organization, of buying and selling—in other words, national co-operation—may be applied

in the near future to the agricultural industry in general, intensive and extensive alike?

While we must avoid impracticable schemes, we must not turn down a scheme off-hand as impracticable just because we have had no experience of it. Nor must we be scared of big things just because they are big.

We must investigate all plans that seem to contain any promise of usefulness; experiment with those that still seem promising after being subjected to rigid examination; and boldly adopt those that stand the test of experiment.

At a critical time like this, with tremendous problems to solve, we must be bold, without rashness, and not flatter our timidity with the name of caution.

I said just now that the Military Hospitals Commission had given a good lead by training men for the occupations they were found most suited to. And there is another very striking feature of its work that offers a good example for the whole country to follow.

When a soldier is found to have tuberculosis, he is given the most scientific treatment in a sanatorium, for as long as his case requires. And he is taught not only how to conquer the disease in himself, but how to avoid spreading it to others. If the same systematic care was applied to civilian consumptives, the gain in health and wealth to the country would be simply enormous.

As many Canadians have been killed at home by tuberculosis since the war began as have been killed by the war itself. Yet it is an entirely preventable disease. If we stop its ravages we shall more than make up for the ravages of the war. If we stay in the rut, and let this enemy go on killing our people at home as fast as the Germans can kill them at the front, then the less we talk about our national intelligence and enterprise, the better.

Railway Material Higher

Montreal, Mar. 21:—Railway executives declare that the steady increase in the price of materials used in large quantities on the railways presents a serious problem. Figures quoted by one of the officers of the Grand Trunk system show that many of the staple products used by the line have more than doubled in price during the last year. Brass has increased over two hundred per cent in price, and the railway uses more than a million dollars' worth of this metal each year. Copper has risen over one hundred per cent in value, while steel bars, plates, angles, etc., hundreds of tons of which go into railway maintenance each year, are costing three times as much as they did before the war, and delivery is difficult to obtain. Springs for engines and cars are other items which require to be constantly replaced, and these have increased in price about one hundred and eighty-five per cent. It is almost impossible for any railroad to obtain new motive power, which is badly needed. A type of locomotive which two years ago could have been bought for \$27,000 cannot be ordered for future delivery at any figure under \$45,000.

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THE MINER OFFICE

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN AT LEAST STAND BEHIND THE MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR YOU!

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Which assists the wives and families of Canada's gallant soldiers, requires millions of dollars to keep the soldiers' home fires burning.

District Treasurer: Stephen H. Hoskins, Government Agent, Hazelton Committee:

J. E. Kirby, R. E. Allen, J. K. Frost, J. R. Barker, and J. G. Powell. Monthly Subscriptions are Solicited

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

The Hazelton Branch requests the support of all in its efforts to assist in the noble work of this great humanitarian organization.

Honorary Presidents: Mrs. (Rev.) John Field; Mrs. (Rev.) W. Hogan

Chairman: Dr. H. C. Wrinch

Vice-Presidents: S. H. Hoskins; Mrs. E. R. Cox; W. J. Carr

Honorary Secretary: Miss J. C. Grant

Honorary Treasurer: H. H. Little, Manager Union Bank

Executive Committee:

Mrs. H. C. Wrinch, Mrs. R. G. Moseley, Mrs. Chas. Reid, Miss Hogan, Rev. John Field, Rev. M. Pike, H. H. Phillips
Large or Small Contributions will be Gratefully Received

SOLDIERS' AID & EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Endeavors to supply soldiers from Hazelton district with such comforts and necessities as cannot be readily obtained at the front, and will assist them to re-establish themselves in civil life when they return. The Committee is acting in co-operation with the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission and the Military Hospitals Commission

Contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Tobacco Fund are Welcome

Chairman: A. R. Macdonald

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: R. E. Allen, District Forester

H. H. Little, J. K. Frost, F. B. Chettleburgh

H. B. Campbell, H. F. Glassey.

SOME CAN FIGHT, SOME
CAN WORK OR PAY ---
ALL CAN SERVE

The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

Copper, 33; silver, 72½; lead, 9½.

The Labor party will again enter politics in B.C.

Prohibitionists will hold a convention at Victoria.

Naturalized Japanese are asking for votes in B.C.

France will send necessary foodstuffs to Switzerland.

The new government of Russia has been generally recognized.

A growing demand for Canadian war certificates is reported.

A strike has closed down 1500 building jobs in Cleveland, O.

Provincial reports say the population of B.C. is now 383,380.

China has occupied the German concessions at Tientsin and Hankow.

Fifty thousand militiamen will be enrolled in Canada, for home defence.

War taxes and excise duties have increased Canada's revenue fifty millions.

The Marquis of Queensbury is operating mining property on Porcher Island.

German agents are reported to be exceedingly busy in Holland and Switzerland.

U.S. foreign trade decreased \$190,000,000 in February as a result of the submarine scare.

The illness of Sir Richard McBride will delay the completion of the prohibition vote count.

An investigation of P.G.E. affairs is being held by a committee of the legislature, at Victoria.

The New Zealand farmers' union is ready to build its own ships, to ensure transportation.

As a result of non-deliveries, the Dominion has cancelled the contract held by the Ross rifle factory.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Connaught took place at Windsor on Monday. Premier Borden attended.

U. S. copper companies agree to supply government demands at a price ten cents a pound under the market.

Professor Shortt, who drew up the new civil service bill, may be appointed chief commissioner under the act.

On Wednesday a man, believed to be insane, gained entrance to Lloyd George's home. He was arrested after a struggle.

Asquith, in an eloquent speech, rebuked the committee which blamed Kitchener for the failure of the Dardanelles campaign.

The first session of the Imperial war cabinet, attended by Sir Robert Borden and other overseas premiers, was held on Tuesday.

A supreme court decision that the eight-hour law is constitutional removes the danger of a nation-wide railroad strike in the U.S.

American Socialists are expected to register a protest against participation in the war when the party convention is held in St. Louis on April 7.

Canada's contributions to the Red Cross in 1916 were over \$4,600,000, of which \$1,157,800 was in cash. B. C. was fourth, with cash payments of \$78,284.

Prairie farmers maintain that artificial conditions prevent the shipment of grain by Pacific coast ports. They demand the removal of monopolistic restrictions.

Evidently fearing the effect of the Russian revolution on public

opinion in Germany, Chancellor Hollweg, in a parliamentary speech, hinted at constitutional reforms to follow the war.



S. M. NEWTON

The Prince Rupert Empire man, who is a candidate for the house of commons for this Riding.

This is to introduce the man who always fights for the rights and interests of the masses rather than for partyism.

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Steamers sailing between Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Anyox, Prince Rupert, Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle.

Leave Prince Rupert for Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Friday at 9:00 A.M. For Anyox, Wednesday at 12 midnight. For Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Wednesday, January 10, 24, February 7, 21, March 7, 21, at 1 P.M. Fortnightly sailings to Port Simpson, Stewart, and Queen Charlotte Island points.

Arrive Prince Rupert from the South every Wednesday at 10:30 A.M. Eastbound trains leave Hazelton: Passenger, Wednesday and Saturday, 7:10 P.M. Mixed 1:50 P.M. Tuesday. Wayfreight 12:30 P.M. Saturday.

Westbound trains leave Hazelton: Passenger Tuesday and Thursday, 9:46 A.M. Mixed 6 A.M. Sunday. Wayfreight 11:36 A.M. Sunday.

For further information apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent, or to G. A. McNicholl, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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Not to the Farmer only—
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This appeal is directed*

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE—to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

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For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write:

INFORMATION BUREAU
Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA

Dominion Department of Agriculture

OTTAWA, CANADA.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.

THE MINER WAR BULLETINS

MONDAY, MARCH 19

London: Strongly fortified positions long held by the Germans in the Somme and Oise regions are now in the possession of victorious British and French troops, after terrific bombardments which drove the Kaiser's forces from their strongholds.

The British success extends for a distance of sixteen miles along the Somme front, from Le Transloy to Monchy au Bois, including Bapaume, Achiet le Grand, Achiet le Petit, Bocquoy and other towns. The Germans regarded Bapaume as a "second Gibraltar". In retreating they burned the city. A French airplane, in retaliation for this wanton destruction, bombarded the German city of Frankfurt-on-Main.

French advance guards entered the important town of Roye, and French troops have occupied German trenches on the entire front of fifteen miles between Andechy and the Oise, comprising powerfully fortified lines which the Germans have held for more than two years.

Petrograd: After abdicating the throne, Ex-emperor Nicholas returned to general staff headquarters. The decision whether Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich shall occupy the throne is to be left to a plebiscite of the Russian people, according to a manifesto issued by the Grand Duke.

The attitude of the armies at the front, in the face of the new developments, is unknown here. It is believed the appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas as commander-in-chief will be received enthusiastically by the troops.

A constitutional assembly will be convened at the winter palace, which has been proclaimed public property.

General Brusiloff, commanding the armies in Galicia, authorized the publication in Kiev of despatches announcing the revolution.

Apart from the killing of a few officials, including the reactionary governor of Tyver, the loss of life was slight. Confidence in the duma seems to be the guiding star of the movement.

The garrison of Sveaborg, the fortress-defending Helsingfors, is reported to have mutinied and refused to join the revolution.

Paris: Premier Briand and the cabinet have placed their resignations in the hands of the president calling upon him to interpret the situation in the best interests of national defence. The ministry, which was reorganized last December, has been made the object of repeated attacks, on account of its economic policy.

The Russian colony here is elated over the probable choice of Grand Duke Michael as successor to Nicholas.

German and Austrian officialdom is considering the possibility of entering into negotiations with the new Russian government.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

London: News of the greatest occupation of territory by the Allied forces since the Marne thrilled Britain today. The German line has given way and nearly five hundred square miles of territory between the Arras sector and the Oise river have been

added to the Allies' holdings. Although there is general rejoicing over the success of the "Push", experts are inclined to put the soft pedal on the popular jubilation, and deprecate the tendency towards over-optimism. It is pointed out that the German retreat is not a rout, but a methodical turning back from untenable positions to others, doubtless long and carefully prepared. The retreat undoubtedly has been accelerated by the Allies' unexpected superiority, but reports do not show any considerable losses of men and material by the Germans, indicating that the withdrawal is far from being a disorderly retreat.

There is much guessing today as to the new line to which the Germans are retreating. The one most favored by military experts is that of Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La Fere-Soissons.

The Allies are today systematically consolidating their lines and still pressing forward against the Germans. On the whole seventy mile front of operations the British and French have taken about seventy cities, towns and villages. In some places the Allied troops are established ten miles within the territory formerly held by the enemy.

London: That Hindenburg may lead a revolt in Germany is asserted by a neutral attache, who tells an astounding story of plotting for the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, and asserts that Germany is ripening for a revolution. The wealthy middle classes, who are in a state of utter recklessness, are conducting secret meetings.

Petrograd: The entire Baltic fleet and the garrisons of the fortresses of Viborg and Sveaborg have joined the revolutionary movement. Order has been restored from chaos, and Russia is settling down to the business of reformation. The people are very orderly. The emancipation of the Jews, who have been granted free rights of citizenship and the abolition of the pale, causes much jubilation.

There is illness in the Czar's family. The Czarevitch is reported critically ill.

Great Britain will recognize the new government.

Grand Duke Nicholas has taken over supreme command of the Russian armies. He has released all political prisoners at Baku.

London: In the direction of Samara the Turks are in full flight before the British forces. In Turkish Armenia and in Persia the Russians are operating to cut off the retreat.

Washington: The U.S. and Germany are on the verge of open hostilities as the result of the sinking of three American ships. The freighter Memphis had fifty Americans aboard. All but sixteen are missing. Fourteen of the Vigilancia's crew are missing. The crew of the Illinois was saved. The Memphis and Illinois were en route to the U.S. without cargo. The president may call an immediate session of congress to take aggressive steps.

WEDNES, MARCH 21

London: The Germans have been cleared out of Peronne. The historic church of St. Jean is now a mass of ruins. The

town was systematically looted. The old German line on the front of operations has been entirely dissipated. British troops are still pursuing the retreating enemy, but the retirement of the Germans has slowed up. This is attributed to the stormy weather, but it may mean that the enemy is reaching his new line of prepared positions.

Forty more villages have fallen into the hands of the British.

Sir Melville Chamberlain, director of national service, in an address today declared that the German retreat will cease soon, and said, "It's a long way from Bapaume to Berlin. There's no use hiding our heads, we've got to see it out."

Rumors concerning a probable revolution in Germany are spreading.

Paris: The French have wrested from the Germans over one hundred square miles in the gigantic drive from Chaulnes to the Oise. The countryside has been laid waste by the retreating army. In this action trench warfare has been magically done away with, and the soldiers are sweeping jubilantly at the heels of the foe. The land is filled with pursuing squads.

Petrograd: That the provisional government will use every energy and with the unanimous consent of the nation will effect speedy victory, was the declaration of the foreign minister. The Grand Duke Nicholas cemented his alliance with the people when it became known that he induced the Czar to abdicate.

Athens: The heir-apparent is being schooled to take Constantine's place if necessary.

Washington: The war situation is graver than ever. The government is arranging with Great Britain a system of protection for merchant vessels.

Despite safe-conduct guaranteed by the Germans, two of five Belgian relief steamers were attacked. A boat containing officers and seamen was shelled and all occupants killed. Seven men on the other vessel were killed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

London: The big retirement by the Germans in Picardy is believed to be the forerunner of Germany's greatest effort in the west, which cannot now be long delayed. If the plan was to tempt the British armies into reckless pursuit, then turn upon them when their lines were disorganized, the ruse failed completely, for the pursuit is now in the hands of the cavalry, which can be withdrawn quickly if a counter-offensive begins.

Despite cold weather and snowstorms, the British troops continue their advance on the heels of the enemy.

Paris: Ten additional villages have been occupied by the French forces in their further progress north and northeast of Soissons and to the left of the Laon road.

Ribot, the new premier, in a stirring and optimistic inaugural speech, declared that France will fight to the end.

The food director states that the Allied volume of supply has been uninterrupted by the submarine blockade.

Berlin: Germany is retreating to victory! Another master-stroke

has been achieved by Hindenburg against the Entente, forestalling the great spring offensive.

Amsterdam: There are rumors of serious riots in Berlin, requiring the presence of troops.

Petrograd: The government has declared a political amnesty. Plans for the unification of the empire are progressing favorably.

Washington: Hourly the war is looming nearer. A tremendous appeal for immediate action comes from all sources. Wilson has called an extra session for April 2. The Union League Club, a great Republican organization, declares that a state of war exists and calls for action.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

London: The retrograde movement of the Germans on the western front is coming to a standstill today, as the French and British troops reached points very near the "Hindenburg line". Fighting between masses may occur shortly. Information leads to the belief that the Germans plan an offensive movement for April 5. Meanwhile despatches from the front show the tremendous scope of the Allied advance. The total amount of French territory liberated up to March 21 was 853 square miles.

Reports from the French front indicate that Nivelle's forces made such rapid progress as to threaten the German line near Somme canal, menacing enemy positions at La Fere, which is supposed to be one of the basic points of the Hindenburg line.

There is considerable artillery activity around Armentieres and Ypres.

Paris: The retreating Germans looted even the supply houses of the American relief commission, leaving French civilians entirely

without food. Insensate destruction marks the enemy evacuation.

Petrograd: Correspondence between the Czarina and Propoyoff proves that the former minister and others of the late government attempted to conclude a separate peace with Germany. The Czar was against reforms; the influence of the Czarina and the pro-German ministers was too strong for the democratic element to overcome. Grand Duke Nicholas is maintaining discipline in the army.

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